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North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866.

Mary Cole,

Bass Cole,

Jesse Cole,

Mary Deal,

Joshua Cole,

John Cole,

Caroline, daughter of Owen Halsey,

and wife Kosha,

Richard Swinson and wife Ann.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Richard Swinson and wife Ann, two of the defendants in the cause before the Court, are citizens of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin County, and also in the "Wilmington Weekly Journal" for the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, WALTER R. BELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of July, A. D., 1866, and in the 91st year of American Independence, this, the 4th day of August, 1866.

WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.

Aug. 9

North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866.

John R. Miller,

and wife, Nancy Ann,

Petition Dower.

Frederick H. Smith,

and wife, Celia Jane.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Frederick H. Smith and wife, Celia Jane, in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin County, and also in the "Wilmington Weekly Journal" for the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

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WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.

Aug. 9

North Carolina Agricultural House

AND

HARDWARE STORE.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.

24 POLLACK STREET, NEWBERRY.

WATER STREET, WILMINGTON.

T. J. MITCHELL. GEO. ALLEN. D. T. CARRAWAY.

May 10.

14-11

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Important Provisions and Changes—Instructions of the Internal Revenue Commissioner—Special Taxes.

The changes made in the Internal Revenue Law during the late session of Congress have been issued in *The Sun* from time to time. Now, however, official interpretations of the act, together with instructions to the various assessors, are of interest and serve to explain more clearly the rights and duties of tax-takers.

There has been no change in the income tax, so that five per cent. will still have to be paid on sums over \$100, and not exceeding \$5,000, and over the latter amount ten per cent. Bank dividends and additions to surplus funds, 5 per cent.; bank profits, not divided or added to surplus, 5 per cent.; canal companies' dividends, interest on bonds and additions to surplus funds, 5 per cent.; insurance companies' dividends and additions to surplus funds, 5 per cent.; railroad companies' dividends, interest on bonds and additions to surplus funds, 5 per cent.; salaries of United States officers exceeding \$600 and not exceeding \$5,000, on excess over \$600, 5 per cent.; salaries of United States officers exceeding \$5,000, on excess over \$5,000, 10 per cent.; turnpike companies' dividends, interest on bonds and additions to surplus funds, 5 per cent.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE LAW.

One of the assessors under the law publishes the following:

It will be seen that all the provisions of the law do not take effect at the same time, and taxpayers will govern themselves accordingly. The free list is very large, including more than one hundred and forty important and distinct articles of manufacture.

The free list of articles entirely exempted from tax took effect on and after the 13th of July, of the date of the passage of the act.

The provisions reducing the tax on manufactures went into operation the 1st of August, 1866, and applies to all goods in the factory, ship or warehouse, and *actually sold* by the manufacturer *or after* that date.

The tax on raw cotton is three cents per pound after August 1, 1866, to be paid by the producer, owner, or holder. Manufacturers must keep books of account of the quantity used and the goods produced, and pay the tax on the raw cotton where not previously paid. It may be removed under bond from the district of production, but in all such cases must pay tax within ninety days thereafter. After the 1st of September next all common carriers and others are prohibited from transporting, under severe penalties, any raw cotton on which the tax has not been paid, and is not properly marked.

Witness, Frank Sandford, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Rockingham, the 30th day of July, A. D., 1866.

FRANK SANDFORD, Clerk.

26-68

State of North Carolina,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, A. D.

1866.

Malcolm McNeil,

and others

Petition for Dower.

Walter R. Bell,

Petition Dower.

W. C. Howlett,

Petition Dower.

Henry C. Howlett.

Petition Dower.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Malcolm McNeil, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin County, and also in the "Wilmington Weekly Journal" for the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Frank Sandford, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Rockingham, the 30th day of July, A. D., 1866.

ROBERT B. WOOD, Jr.

Clerk New Hanover County.

23-wt.

July 12

State of North Carolina,

SAMSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1866.

John F. Robinson,

Adm'r.,

Wm. D. Robinson,

and others

Petition for Dower.

John F. Howlett,

Petition for Dower.

W. C. Howlett,

Petition for Dower.

Henry C. Howlett.

Petition for Dower.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that W. C. Howlett, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House door in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin County, and also in the "Wilmington Weekly Journal" for the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

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23-wt.

July 12

Family School for Young Ladies.

THE REV. DR. HOOPER will continue his Select School at the present term, Col. A. M. Faison, Mrs. Wardey, Mrs. D. C. Faison, and others, will commence the session of twenty weeks, will commence on Wednesday, the 29th August.

TERMS.

Tuition in the higher branches of English and Latin, \$25.

French, 10 extra.

Music by a competent Lady, 20.

U. S. Drawing, 3.

Board per Month, 10.

Payable in gold or its equivalent—half on entrance and the balance at the close of the Session.

Aug. 9

27-wt.

S. D. WALLACE.

J. B. SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,

Wharves and Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits, Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment, also, forwarding Merchandise, &c.

Trust

w 1-12

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Trust

w 1-12

BENNETT, VANPE LT & CO.,

22 WHARFALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PRO-

VISIONS, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wal-

lace & Sonderland, of Wilmington, who will pay re-

turns and other charges. All goods & wares by insurance

with or without ad-

vices.

Feb. 15

2-12

Wilmington Journal.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 16, 1866.

Andrew Johnson

Sprung from what is called the humblest origin ; without the aid of money or advantage of education in early years ; his youth and first manhood devoted to unintellectual manual labor ; without the assistance of friends, faintly or positively, he rose by regular, successive steps, from the Mayoralty of an obscure country town to the second position in the Government of a Continent. His own brain, aided only by his own indomitable will, enabled him to remove every obstacle in the way to fame and fortune.

These obstacles, in the aristocratic days of the Republic, which have now happily, or unhappily, passed away, were neither few nor slight. Snared at as a plebeian; denounced as an agrarian; as a man who delighted rather to drag down than to buildup; as a bitterpartizan; an unscrupulous politician, an unprincipled demagogue; by his opponents; by his associates tolerated, and in emergencies courted, because of his daring qualities as a leader of a forlorn hope in the time of the desperate political peril; yet distrusted because of his intense democracy, his position was a peculiarity and a difficult one. Always relying on, and always appealing to the people—arowing special confidence in their wisdom, patriotism and integrity—owing all his success to popular suffrage : advocating on all occasions, all measures for the freedom and extension of that suffrage, he was thought to believe, or pretended to believe that the voice of the people recorded the will of Heaven.

late, in his already eventful career, actual war succeeded political strife. Former friends and former foes now unite in denouncing him as revengeful, as malignant, as being filled with envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness, with feelings all intensified by the damning consciousness of being a foul traitor to the land of his birth, that land which to him had been so prodigal of honors ; it is said that his brain, now maddened by continued intoxication, never refuses to devise the means for executing the decrees dictated in the hell he carries in his own bosom ; that, renegade traitor and tory, after having basely betrayed his mother land, he loses no opportunity of increasing his shame by adding to her misery.

Later still, in his still eventful career, as war ceases, fortune leads him up still higher. Many think and some say, that though the hand of Booth executed, the brain of Johnson conceived the plan which resulted in placing him in supreme control of one of the mightiest empires of the world. With scarcely a dissenting voice, our whole people at once cry out that our cup of misery is filled to overflowing—that death itself is preferable to being absolutely at the mercy of one who has both the head and heart of a fiend ; but before the cup has been fully uttered, it is suddenly hushed, and our people stand amazed, for this fiend, ere the reverberations of his victorious cannon have ceased to sound, dashes recklessly in front of his victorious hordes and hurls them back from their conquered, crushed and fallen foe ; cheated of the rich spoils they were so eager to clutch. We stand still more amazed. Do these soft, soothing, conciliatory tones ; these kindly words of friendship, comfort, brotherly love, reconciliation, and far more precious than these all, these assurances of restoration to the rights and liberties of free men, do they come from the lips of this passion and liquor-besotted, this malignant man, this conscious traitor ? It almost exceeds belief, yet it is true. In the very first moment of victory, before he could taste even, much less be soothed with the sweets of revenge, amnesty and reconciliation are proposed ; instead of malignant hate, kindness and protection are proffered ; instead of the incoherent mutterings and wild wanderings of a drunkard, a clear voice, in calm, distinct tones, enunciates argument after argument, logical, convincing, irresistible : an agrarian and a leveller, he devotes himself to restoring the shattered ruins of his country ; an unprincipled demagogue, who has won an ill-gotten success by yielding and pandering to the passions of the multitude ; in open field, single handed and alone, he opposes the fierce universal cry coming up from a triumphant, united people, clamoring for vengeance, for blood, for spoils ; the advocate and hero of majorities, he voluntarily throws himself with the handful of men defending the breach already carried ; a bitter partizan, his comprehensive policy embraces alike friend and foe throughout the broad expanse of the empire ; an unscrupulous politician, he plants himself squarely upon the constitution and laws of his country, and develops the full proportions of a statesman and a patriot ; one single characteristic of days gone by, and one alone stands out prominent in the daring, indomitable will he exhibits. Has this man, been during a whole life time slandered, alike by friend and by foe ? Was the gall of bitterness in his heart turned in the moment of victory, into the milk of human kindness ? Was he changed, emasculated of evil, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye ? Is he with still unsatisfied ambition, soaring to yet loftier heights, and is it for this, his indomitable will is subordinating all these passions so mighty in the human bosom ? Whether we regard him as the magnanimous, chivalrous conqueror, whose enemies fall with his foes, or as the slave of some daring ambition, we must accord to him powers that an age rarely sees twice, and do him the honor to admit, that whatever of life, liberty or property we may retain, we owe all to Andrew Johnson.

The Philadelphia Convention.

This body met yesterday, and a more important gathering never assembled since the organization of the Government ; one fraught with greater interest, not only to the Southern people, but to the whole country. The South, however, is more particularly interested in its action, for on the result of its deliberations depends, in fact, our very existence as a people. Momentous issues hang upon the result. It is for that Convention to breath into an exhausted body the breath of life, —to impart energy to a prostrate and paralyzed people, —to recognize us as entitled to all the prerogatives of our race and color. We await the result with an anxiety the most intense. Should wise counsels prevail ; should a spirit of conciliation be exhibited, and a disposition to "let the dead past bury its dead" be the rule of action, then may we indulge in some hope of the future. But if tests are to be applied ; if oaths that no honorable Southern man can take, are to be required of our delegates before they are admitted to the deliberations of the Convention, then it would have been better for us had the meeting never been called. The effect will be to increase the Radical strength, and give intensity to Radical hate. What that will be we have had sufficient evidence by their action in Congress. We

are to be disfranchised ; our property to be confiscated ; not recognized as a portion of the body politic, but degraded from our high estate, and a menial class elevated above us. All the usages of society are to be torn away, as a subjugated people : —we are to know no word, or indulge in any thought, but that of subject submission to the arbitrary will of our christian conquerors. We are to be turned over to the tender mercies of the Puritans of New England, whose glorious mission is, as they themselves claim, to evangelize our land with a sword in one hand and a flaming torch in the other, to extend civilization by subjugating intestine strife, and to add to the honors of the past by inciting a war between the races. These are some of the results we may expect in the event of the failure of the Philadelphia Convention. No wonder then, that people are anxious and disturbed. It is not for ourselves alone we feel this apprehension, for in the ordinary course of nature we must soon leave the stage of action, but for our children and for those who are to come after us. Happy would it be for us to subject to a ruthless radicalism ; to the tyranny of an irresponsible majority which is the worst species of all demagogues. We can only hope that a spirit of enlarged conservatism may prevail in the Convention ; that the people, through their representatives, may so deliberate, that peace may be restored to our devastated country, and that the South, relieved from the incubus that is crushing out its vitality, and participating in the common benefits of a common country, may once more become erect, and prosperous and happy.

The Philadelphia Convention.

At the present writing, 1 P. M., we have received no later advices from Philadelphia than those published in our edition of yesterday. We must confess to some solicitude as to the reasons which induced Vandalia and Fernando Wood to withdraw from the Convention. They were our strongest friends during our struggle for independence, and were subjected to arbitrary arrest and imprisonment for their action in our behalf. Without being further advised in the premises, this action looks somewhat ominous. All parties favorable to the enforcement of the President's policy were invited to send delegates to the Convention ; old party issues were to be forgotten, and a union of all conservatives was to be arranged, founded upon the approval of the policy of the President, and in opposition to the arbitrary rule of the radical party. If the peculiar friends of the South are not allowed admission ; if they are to be *tabooed* on account of their friendship towards us, as exhibited during the war, it argues badly for any benefit that we may expect to derive from the action of the Convention. We had hoped that the alarming state of public affairs, and the desire of all true patriots to avert threatened calamities and give peace to our disaffected country, would create a spirit of conciliation and forgetfulness of the past. We are afraid that our expectations will not be realized,—that the obligations of party are stronger than the promptings of patriotism, and that for an indefinite period, we must bear with that "hope deferred" which matcheth the heart sick.

If it should turn out as we sincerely trust it may, that Vandalia and Fernando Wood, voluntarily declined to present their credentials, fearing their presence might jeopardize the harmony of the Convention, or impair its influence at the North, it will but add to our debt of gratitude to them. While deeply deprecating the feelings which should render this necessary, as evidence that the desire to restore the Union, has yet much party alloy mixed up with it, we are glad that the good sense and genuine patriotism which has marked the course of these distinguished gentlemen in the past, has controlled their action in this matter. They feel as we do, that the last hope for a restored Union upon honorable grounds now rest with this Convention. Upon its action the weal of the country depends more than any similar body that has met since the formation of the government.

This Convention composed of gentlemen of eminent abilities and enlarged statesmanship, from every section of the Union, ascertained in fraternal council, aware of the terrible dangers which imminently threaten the Republic, and animated by the lofty purpose of thwarting the nefarious objects of the enemies of the government, can hardly fail to do much to accomplish their important and patriotic work. And we hope that the apparent want of sincerity in the exhibition of feelings or opinions which excludes such men as Vandalia and Wood from its deliberations, and the unjudged clap-trap which marked its opening scene, are merely the awkward grattings of the new machinery of a *National Convention*—When the members have had time to mingle together, and the delegates from Massachusetts and South Carolina harmonize in feelings and purpose in *reality*, as they do in *appearance*, when the novelty of the situation is mollified by a sincere reciprocation of good-will, we hope their deliberations will be marked by good sense, enlightened patriotism and enlarged conservatism.

The country with listening ears, in the meantime, stands on tip-toe. We trust our dispatches to-night will bring us further and more favorable news.

Apology.

We know of no slavery equal to that of editing a daily newspaper. The incessant strain upon the brain, the necessity of being compelled to write a certain amount of matter within a given time is, of all things, the most wearying and debilitating. It prostrates one's energies, deranges the nervous system, impairs digestion, and brings on a general feeling of collapse. It is particularly trying to one's constitution in these days when the dog star rages, and the heat is dense enough to be almost cut with a knife. Yesterday was one of the most hot we had known. Yesterday was one of the most hot we had known. Perfectly calm and still, the sun poured down with such fury that the earth fairly baked, and biped and quadruped alike dissolved in steams. It was hot, and the night brought no relief, for myriads of musical insects, with long bills and very sharp ones too, made night hideous with melodic strains, and put all ideas of sleeping entirely out of the question.

We have always regretted the obstinacy of Pharaoh of old, in not letting the children of Israel go when Moses first made the demand upon him. A pig-headed, self-willed, cross-grained old specimen of humanity, had he consented at once, we should never have been troubled with the plagues of Egypt, and could have enjoyed our rest in quiet, undisturbed by the visitations of blood thirsty mosquitoes, annoying house flies, aggravating fleas, and divers other nuisances, too numerous to mention. We are worn out, collapsed, par-boiled, our brain hisses in our skull like boiling water in a skillet, and we think our physical and mental state a sufficient excuse for any short coming this morning, for we can, with a good conscience, charge our deficiencies, not to any want of energy

or tact. —An accident, exceedingly painful in its nature, occurred at the residence of Mr. James L. Corbett, on the Plaza Road about nine miles from the city, on Tuesday morning. The hole as received is to the following effect : The daughter of Mr. Corbett, about five years old, whose clipping name was Bertha Elizabeth, was, about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, primping some soap allotted her by her mother, and in attempting to pass through the doorway was killed by the discharge of a gun in the hands of a youth of twelve years, named W. Francis Alexander, son of Mr. Obadiah Alexander, the consignor

of the gun entered the head of the unfortunate child just above the nose, causing a wound which produced instantaneous death.

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THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton.
Highly Interesting Developments, &c.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton, the commissioners appointed to investigate the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Southern States, have just made their final report to the Secretary of War. It gives a minute and interesting account of the inspections made in the departments of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. We have not space to give more than a few condensed extracts from the report, which is quite long:

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES.

A great reduction of the expenses in the bureau, and a reform which would render it far less obtrusive than it is now, would be effected by the discontinuance of all paid employees, not in the military service of the government. This would reduce the expenses for clerks, contract surgeons, hospital stewards, &c., the following amounts:—Georgia, \$34,584 per annum; Alabama, \$33,312; Mississippi, \$30,276; Louisiana, \$35,984; Texas, \$10,896—making a total of 165,052 per annum.

All the labor performed by these employees, except perhaps the occasional services of a contract surgeon, might be discharged by details from the troops. In previous reports we have recommended the merging of the duties of the bureau and the military. We would again respectfully urge this amalgamation, and that one set of officers should be required to perform the joint duties, thus avoiding the expense of maintaining two establishments.

GEORGIA.

The bureau in Georgia, under the management of the present able and efficient assistant commissioner, brevet Major General Wilson, has been honestly administered, and has accomplished all the good of which the system is capable. It has been assisted by the Governor, by the Judges of the Supreme Court, by the civil authorities, and to some extent by the citizens. The amended laws of Georgia are as liberal as those of any Northern State, and place the negro in all respects on a perfect equality with white man, as to his civil rights.

The freedmen of Georgia, when we went through the State, were generally at work, and, wherever their wages were remunerative and regularly paid them, were contented and doing well.

ALABAMA.

In this State Major General Wager Swayne, the assistant commissioner, has pursued a discreet and enlightened policy in administering the affairs of the bureau, laboring on all occasions to secure the co-operation of the civil authorities and to obtain from the judicial machinery of the State a recognition of the rights essential to the security and well-being of the freed people. This policy of General Swayne has produced a much more kindly feeling towards the bureau than exists where its friends have assumed to exercise judicial powers.

Though the administration at headquarters has been satisfactory, subordinate agents have been guilty of considerable irregularities. The names of several engaged in planting are given.

MISSISSIPPI.

The control of freedmen's affairs in this State is in the hands of Major General Wood. With the exception of some localities the negroes are working industriously, and as a rule are kindly treated and doing well. In this, as in others we have visited, the officers of the bureau formerly imposed and collected fines, and many kept no records. We found a marked instance of this kind at Grenada, where a former agent of the bureau, Captain Livermore, did a thriving business in the way of collecting fines, selling rations and government horses and mules. This officer seems not only to have collected fines ranging from fifty cents to five dollars from the freedmen for marrying them, but also attempted to exact fees from resident white ministers for giving them permission to marry freedmen.

In cases where the negroes were unable to pay the sum demanded of them for approving their contracts or marrying them, the chaplain claimed their personal property, in some cases taking a negro's empty wallet and jack knife for a balance of fifty cents. This officer's driving is probably to be accounted for by the fact that Chaplain Livermore openly expressed his intention to return to Illinois with ten thousand dollars in his pocket. He had been removed from his post, he offered a military officer fifty dollars for his influence to retain him in his position. Chaplain Livermore left no official papers behind to show the disposition he had made of the funds received. A large amount of money was also collected by the first two agents at Columbus in the shape of fees and fines, and so far as we could learn no account was ever rendered of it. This class of officers have lately been mustered out, or have disappeared. Under the present administration the agents exercise no judicial powers.

LOUISIANA.

The bureau in this department is more in need of retrenchment and reform than in any other State we have visited. More money has been collected, and more money has been squandered in Louisiana than in any other three Southern States. The expenses of the bureau, as accounted for in the fiscal year ending the 1st of June, 1865, were over three hundred thousand dollars. To meet this expenditure there were collected in taxes and rents the following amounts:

For school purposes	\$56,287.96
For roads	22,431.90
From poll-tax	49,356.11
From Corps d'Affrique tax	23,000.00
From rents	673.10
Total	\$253,448.37

Leaving a deficit of \$60,057.33 to be paid out of the national treasury. These expenses are in addition to the transportation, rations and quartermaster's supplies furnished by the government, and the amount returned as above mentioned are less than one per cent. on the entire value.

The expenditure of the bureau, under the present administration, for agents, civilian clerks and employees above its headquarters alone, amount to not less than \$10,236 a year, exclusive of the pay of staff officers and ordinaries in the military service.

A large proportion of the money expended on the freedmen schools, under the administration of the Rev. T. W. Conway, the late assistant commissioner, we are satisfied was squandered. Mr. Matthew Whidden, formerly chief clerk in the school department, in evidence before us—stated that in September, 1865, Captain Pease, the school superintendent, reported officially that there were forty schools in operation, and in a flourishing condition when, in fact, there were but two.

From the sworn testimony of Captain Morse, appointed provost marshal of the bureau by Mr. Connelly, made the provost marshal a slave, and, arresting freedmen, and setting them to ploughs at five dollars a head, and sharing the proceeds with his special policemen who made the arrests. This officer further collected a large amount of money from freedmen and white persons, directed by him for various expenses, and his books only show receipts from this sum amounting to \$675.10.

The state is cultivating a large plantation in this State, for which it pays ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year rent. We can scarcely imagine the excuse for renting land on account of the United States, when the government, through each Congress, is giving away millions of acres of public lands to corporations.

TEXAS.

All the bureau agents in Texas exercise judicial power in both civil and criminal cases, and in the discharge of these arbitrary and dangerous functions frequently arrest and imprison respectable citizens upon mere rumor.

Ten of the forty-five agents in this State are citizen planters. One of them, Colonel McConaughay, in Thornton county, was formerly a colonel in the rebel army, and was appointed an agent of the bureau by General Gregory, then assistant commissioner for the State, while still unparaded.

So far as we saw or were able to get information in Texas, the freedmen were working well and the crops were very promising. The wages paid—all the payments being made in specie—were better than in any other department.

SUMMARY.

In pursuing this investigation, which has now extended over four months, we have found extreme difficulty in complying with that portion of our instructions which requires us to report upon the operations of the bureau and its mode of administration. There is an entire absence of system or uniformity in its constitution.

Its officers exercise judicial powers, in an adjoining State all cases are referred to the civil authorities; while in a third State the bureau officers collect the cases and turn them over to the military provost courts to dispose of. In some departments the officers of the bureau have attempted to regulate the rate of wages; one form of contract between employer and employee is prescribed in one State, while in another a different form is adopted. In Louisiana the expenses of the freedmen's schools have been wholly paid by the government; in the other States the schools are entirely so. In some localities the bureau officers interfere arbitrarily between the planter and the freedmen in favor of the freedmen; in other localities the bureau is used as a means of coercing the freedmen in favor of the planter. The expenditure of the bureau varies as much as its mode of administration. In one State the expenses are over three hundred thousand dollars a year; in another State with an equal population, the expenses are not more than fifty thousand. In some States the expenses have been met by taxes levied on and collected from the people; in other States the cost is entirely borne by the United States treasury.

The official report of Colonel Reno, United

States army, provost marshal general of the bureau of Louisiana, shows a deficit of upwards of seven thousand dollars in the accounts of the officers who were engaged in the collecting of taxes in New Orleans, which deficit Col. Reno says is unable to explain the consequences which have occurred.

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granted by the President as come under the 20,000 dollar ceiling. The following of that class were pardoned yesterday:—John C. Davis, Wm. M. Bennett, Henry Morris, Wm. J. Johnson, John C. Seldon, Robt. Taylor, from Georgia; James W. Cooke.

Major Eldridge, on staff of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, has made a report to the latter officer, giving a full account of the progress of that institution in the States of Alabama and Georgia. He reports that more rations are being issued to the people of those States than are at all necessary, and recommends its discontinuance.

STATE NEWS.

Col. Wm. Johnston.—This distinguished general, the Railroad King of North Carolina, has paid us a flying visit. We are glad to hear of the famous prospect of his twin lines—the Charlotte and South Carolina and Columbia and Augusta.—Success to him and his enterprise.

We clip the above well-deserved compliment from the *Augusta Constitutionalist*. This community under heavy obligations to this gentleman for his efforts in building up the line from Augusta to this city, thus making Charlotte the most important point in the great Northern and Southern trans-ports. If any enterprise will build it up this is one to do it—and Col. Johnston has the influence, ability and energy of character to make it a success. —*Charlotte Times.*

NEGRO DRILLING.—For some weeks, we learn,

a number of negroes, formed into companies, have been drilling in this city, we presume, with the knowledge of the military authorities. The manifest improvidence of this ought to be apparent to every one. The military commandant here cannot be ignorant of the consequences which were about to result from it in Richmond, and which were prevented by the timely order of General Grant, suppressing all such organizations not recognized by law. No one doubts that it is an association of white men were to meet regularly for purposes of military drill, without the authority of law, he would suppress it at once. We call upon General Robinson, as the military guardian of law and order in the State, to put a stop to this thing, we learn that the colored population, properly belonging to this city, are opposed to this thing and believe they have a right to do it. Strange to say, they have congregated here from all parts, and they are the parties principally engaged in this mischief. They are the authors of most of the mischief occurring. Our colored people are generally well behaved.

Gen. Jno. R. Cooke.—We were glad to meet this brave, battle-scarred gentleman, late of the Confederacy army on our streets yesterday. He was our only leader during the late bloody struggle through which we passed for Southern independence, and his influence, and the influence of the people of the South, were of great value.

We are of opinion that at the close of the war, and for some time after the cessation of hostilities, the Freedmen's Bureau did good. The negroes working at first no faith in the negroes working under a live labor system were desirous of getting rid of them, and during the summer of 1865 judicious bureau and military officers did much towards restoring order and harmony, and inducing the people of the South to assume the cultivation of their pastures by employing the freedmen. Before the close of 1865

we witnessed and endured, which we cherish among the happiest episodes of our life, as concerning us with deeds and a cause of which we feel proud, though it failed. May the General long live and prosper.—*Banner.*

In its issue of the 8th inst., our cotemporary of the *Wilmington Journal*, under its heading of "State News," erroneously accredits a list of Confederate soldiers, buried here, to the Goldsboro Daily News. We call to the mistake, simply to request the *Journal* and other papers, which may have copied the list, to correct it, lest friends and relatives of the deceased should be misled, should they desire at any future time to remove the bodies for re-interment. —*Wilmington Journal.*

COTTON.—In NORTH CAROLINA.—The New York Journal of Commerce gives place to a communication in favor of Southern immigration. The writer denies that the Southern people are opposed to selling their lands, and therefore calls the attention of Yankees, Germans, and others who wish to move and get rich to what he considers the finest field for emigration in the United States, meaning Eastern North Carolina generally, and more especially the counties of Carteret, Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Washington, and Tyrrell, containing about 5,000 square miles of land. This country, it is stated, is highly settled; the whites constitute nearly the whole population.—There is no part of it which does not lie within a few miles of navigable water. It is healthy, and white men habitually work in the fields during the whole year. The writer says it is destined to become the most profitable cotton region in the United States, and that this high land, if properly cultivated and manured, will bring 300 pounds of ginned cotton per acre. In good condition it sold before the war at \$30 per acre. Unheared, or in bad condition, it was worth about \$1 per acre, if remote from towns or high roads, and if near them, about \$10. It can now be bought at those prices.

The representations here made would seem sufficient to attract many; but there are others whom the advantages which Maryland affords would suit much better. The emigrant from Europe generally knows nothing of cotton culture, and therefore we find our Maryland lands, the particular crops grown, and the mode of culture better adapted for his acceptance. It is possible that while we shall have German agriculturalists setting in our State, some of our native sons may be departing for these cotton lands of the old North.

The report closes with some remarks showing that the system of contracts as enforced by the bureau is simply slavery in a new form, and operates to the injury of the freedmen.

The Spanish Ministry after Defeat.—Solemn Warning to the Queen.

A letter from Madrid of the 10th July says that all the principal personages who formed part of the late ministry, or who supported the policy of the liberal union, have abandoned Madrid and took leave of the Queen before their departure. During those visits to her Majesty several interesting incidents occurred. Marshal Concha conversed for some time with the Queen respecting the late ministerial crisis, which he considered quite unnecessary. He expressed himself with great energy and openness, and is said to have used these words:—"I deeply regret the modification which the policy of the country has just undergone; your Majesty, in depriving yourself of the services of the Duke de Tetuan at the present moment, has cast away your crown" (*resigned*).—*El Miserable* (*resigned*).

General Hugo said to Your Majesty, who I am one of your most modest and faithful servants, I am ready to shed my last drop of blood, or to sacrifice my life in the streets of Madrid, in defense of the dynasty, but I consider the change as a great peril.

I regret the determination to come to, not only for your Majesty, but also for the young Prince of the Asturias, who I foresee with profound sadness will never be called to bear the crown of Castile."

Bernardino de Castro and Posada Herrera have left, the former for Biarritz, and the latter for the province of Santander, after having taken leave of her Majesty together. The Queen said to them that, in obedience to the inspirations of public opinion, she had been obliged to take other counsels, but that her feelings of affection and esteem for Marshal O'Donnell and his former colleagues were still the same. M. Posada Herrera, repelled with much coolness, and laying a particular stress on his words:—"Madam, we have long been acquainted with the feelings which your Majesty now deigns to again express; we have besides recently received proofs so significant that there is no longer room to doubt their sincerity." The writer adds: I have obtained no details of the interview between Marshal O'Donnell and Marshal Concha.

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LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.—*Pardon.*

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—P. M.

Very few pardons are now applied for, and such only

granted by the President as come under the 20,000 dollar ceiling. The following of that class were pardoned yesterday:—John C. Davis, Wm. M. Bennett, Henry Morris, Wm. J. Johnson, John C. Seldon, Robt. Taylor, from Georgia; James W. Cooke.

Major Eldridge, on staff of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, has made a report to the latter officer, giving a full account of the progress of that institution in the States of Alabama and Georgia. He reports that more rations are being issued to the people of those States than are at all necessary, and recommends its discontinuance.

The *Philadelphia Convention.*

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—P. M.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 10, 1866.

Massachusetts Bigotry.

Of all the New England States, we believe that Massachusetts is universally regarded as being the most bigoted and intolerant. It is the hot-bed of all kinds of isms—isms political and isms religious. It arrogates to itself all the intellect and virtue of the country, and boasts of its unselfish charity and widespread philanthropy. It was in the prolific womb of that nursery of evil that abolitionism was engendered, fostered and encouraged, whose fruits are now seen in the ruin and desolation around us. In fact, there has scarcely ever been an element of discord in our national affairs but what originated generally in New England, and almost always in Massachusetts. There is no State in the Union more hostile to reconstruction, or more bitter towards the South, more invertebrate in their prejudices against us, or who hate the entire Southern people (except, of course, the negroes) with more venom than the State where Adams and Webster lived and died. We have been at a loss to account for this intense animosity, and even now we cannot comprehend it. We are not aware that the South has been guilty of any particular outrage upon their rights or properties; on the contrary, we have a case in point, which we will submit, to prove the existence of the most friendly feeling and most active sympathy on our part, generally, and this city in particular, towards their people when in distress. In July, 1774, when the news of the passage by Parliament of the Boston port bill reached this State, the citizens of the town, this very town of Wilmington, assembled in public meeting and unanimously declared that the cause of Boston was the common cause of America. Their action did not stop there, but as an evidence of their sincerity, and as indicating their sympathy, they sent by Parker Quince, a member of one of the most prominent families on the Cape Fear, and who sacrificed nearly his entire estate, a very large one, for the cause of independence, a ship loaded with provisions for their suffering brethren in Boston. This was the course pursued by the South towards the North; by North Carolina towards Massachusetts. And they were right in doing so. They did not stop to count the cost, or to estimate the consequences; it was sufficient for them to know that a portion of the people of the country were threatened with distress, it mattered not what section, to bring into active exercise their warmest sympathies.

We would not be understood as claiming any merit for this action on the part of our people; we only cite it as striking contrast to the course pursued by our "northern brethren" towards us. If there has ever been the first expression of sympathy, or the faintest evidence of regard exhibited towards us, by that State in particular, since the formation of the government, we have yet to see it. On the contrary, it has been the first to irritate every movement tending to our degradation. It hounded on John Brown in his murderously raid upon the peaceful citizens of Harper's Ferry, and when that miscreant paid the forfeit of his crimes with his life, it canonized him as a saint, and exalted him to the side of the Saviour of the world. And even now, when we are utterly powerless and prostrate, unable to earn even bread sufficient for our starving people, and we simply ask for peace, the answer comes back, there shall be no peace except by our voluntary dishonor, and the execration of our manhood. Look on this picture and on that; contrast the action of North Carolina in 1774 and Massachusetts in 1866, and judge between the two, and say which exhibits the truest philanthropy, the devout piety of Plymouth Rock, or the barbarous slave owners of the South.

Philadelphia Convention.

The delegates from the several Districts in this State, for the purpose of appointing delegates for the State at large to the Philadelphia Convention, will meet in the City of Raleigh to-day, at 12 o'clock, M. The N. C. Railroad, and, we believe, all the rest, pass the delegates over the Roads for half price.

The delegates to the Third or Raleigh District Convention of the District will meet on the same day, at 11 o'clock, in the Court House, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Gilliam.

Hon. Lewis Hanes.

We admire consistency wherever we find it, even though it may be displayed in opposition to a cause we advocate.

We may think a man mistaken in his opinions, yet, when we are obliged to admit that he is honest in them, we cannot withhold our respect from him.

Our cotemporary of the *Old North State* has by his course since the war, shown that his course during the war was the result of an honest conviction of duty, and therefore while we have differed from him as widely as possible, we frankly admit that our feelings towards him personally are of the kindest nature—such as candor, consistency and ability must produce in every mind not entirely filled with prejudice.

If other men of this State had pursued a like course, there would be far more good feeling existing between those who favored and those who opposed the war. The following extract from a late editorial of our cotemporary commands our especial admiration. We assure him that his course will command the respect of the people, not only of his district, but of the whole State.

He says :

As a member of Congress, we will stay out forever, and if we cannot make a living by honest toil, we will share with our countrymen the cold charities of the world, before we will ever consent to purchase our rights by advising the adoption of that degrading proposition—the Howard Amendment. If we can do nothing else for our country, let us at least do this, as their representative elect shall at least command their respect, while it shall preserve to us our self-respect.

This will be the true theory, and our cotemporary of the *Old North State* says, "we scarcely need say to our readers that the opinions enunciated in this letter, are those which we have ever maintained," we cannot see how the Convention could get any authority from the people of North Carolina.

The election for delegates was held in September. Gov. Holden was not relieved from duty until 23rd Dec., 1865. The President's proclamation, declaring the insurrection in North Carolina to be at an end, was not issued until 2nd April, 1866.

It is to be presumed the fact of the suppression of the insurrection in this State was published by the President as soon as it was certainly known by him, as he had previously, on 13th June, 1865, made a like declaration as to Tennessee; and as he declined, and so far as we know, yet declines, to do so in regard to Texas.

The U. S. Constitution provides that the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended except when the public safety requires it, in cases of in-

vasion or insurrection. The privilege of this writ was suspended, certainly, until the Peace Proclamation. At what precise time it was restored, if ever it has been fully and practically, we do not know.

As we can not suppose the President continued the suspension of the writ in palpable violation of the Constitution he had sworn solemnly to support, we must infer that he did not consider the insurrection at an end; and according to Judge Curtis it was his province to decide that question.

It appears, then, that the delegates to this so-called Convention were elected before the war had ceased, and Judge Curtis says the right of the people to form a government could "begin only when war has ceased."

Here then, we have this Convention claiming life from a source that, at the time, was incapable of giving any. The fountain being dry, nothing could flow therefrom.

And yet, the opinions of Judge Curtis are of great weight. Our cotemporary says of him—

"As an able, if not the ablest Judge on the Supreme Court Bench at the time, and as the one who delivered the dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott case, his opinions are entitled to their profoundest respect."

The Drama.

We strolled into the Theatre a few evenings since, and while waiting for the performance to begin, memory carried us back to the days of our boyhood, when the old Thalian Association lived and flourished, and to witness whose performances in the old Theatre, was the crowning sheaf in our cup of happiness. Well do we remember the delight with which we would hurry off without waiting for supper, and securing the best seat in the pit; would drink in with greedy eyes and ears, the shifting scenes of the play, believing most implicitly that all we saw and heard, was true as gospel. The Association at that time was composed of gentlemen of great talent, and their representations far exceeded in ability any of the travelling and most of the stock companies of the present day. We can at this moment recall the names of but a few who were members, but they will be sufficient to show the material of which the association was composed, viz: E. B. Dudley, Charles Wright, J. S. Green, W. H. Halsey, J. D. Jones, W. M. Green, Joseph A. Hill, W. B. Meares, and others. Of these, Dudley, who identified himself with the cause of internal improvements in the State, giving to it his time, his talents and his wealth, was subsequently rewarded by the people of North Carolina with the highest office in the State; and they were right in doing so. They did not stop to count the cost, or to estimate the consequences; it was sufficient for them to know that a portion of the people of the country were threatened with distress, it mattered not what section, to bring into active exercise their warmest sympathies.

James S. Green, Treasurer of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company from its organization until his death in 1862, and universally esteemed both in his public and private character, was unequalled as a comedian and unapproachable in such characters as Sir Abel Handy and Sir Peter Teale. Colonel J. D. Jones excelled in the personation of Hamlet. He possessed a highly cultivated intellect, with great powers of analysis, a close student, a courteous and high-toned gentleman. He represented the borough of Wilmington for several years in the General Assembly of the State; was Speaker of the House of Commons, discharging the duties of the position with dignity and ability. W. H. Halsey was a distinguished member of the bar, and regarded by his associates as most sound and able lawyer. William B. Meares, distinguished for soundness of judgment and vigor of intellect, successful at the bar and as a planter, also won fame in the legislative halls. W. M. 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